Dewan.—Do all the Pulyas follow the same custom ?

Member.—They follow different customs.

Dewan.—Then how can one law satisfy all the parties?

Member.—A law on the lines proposed by me will meet all cases.

Dewan.—Your proposal may not be acceptable to other members of the community.

Member.—My proposal has been accepted by other members of the community.

Dewan.—The Member's representation will be considered.

The Member submitted that, while Vernacular education had made fair progress among the community, they were very backward in English education. He requested that two scholarships might be awarded for English education, one to a Pulaya boy and the other for a Pulaya girl.

Dewan's reply.—Arrangements will be made for one Pulaya boy being given a scholarship to study English.

31. Need for the early redress of grievances of Kudiyans under the Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation.

Mr. M. Krishna Pillai (Member, Neyyattinkara taluk) complained that the draft Bill submitted by the Jenmi-Kudiyan Committee had not even gone before the Legislative Council, though the report of the Committee was published together with the draft Bill about four years ago. In the meanwhile the Kudiyans were suffering very much from the high-handed ways of the Jenmies. The Jenmies were mostly absentee land-lords, getting their dues through their *Karyasthans* and having all their business transacted by their agents. In that method of transacting business, the sufferers were the Kudiyans, who had to obey the Jenmi's behests—reasonable or unreasonable. The most important aspect of the relations between the Kudiyans and the Jenmies was the large volume of civil litigation in which the Jenmies had been granted certain conveniences by the law. Those conveniences were being utilised by the *Karyasthans* as weapons of offence against the Kudiyans and the harassment and trouble caused to the latter were great and insufferable. The Member explained in detail the various ways in which litigation affected them. One cause of litigation was that, under the present law, a Jenmi could allow his *Varam* dues to accumulate for 12 years. Resort was then had to the civil courts for the realisation of the arrears and it was at that juncture that renewal deeds were being written up. Renewal deeds prepared under such circumstances were naturally all one-sided and contained conditions and terms which practically ruined the Kudiyans, because the *Karanavans* for the time being had no option but to consent to any terms proposed on behalf of the Jenmi. The Member next dealt with the evils to the Kudiyans arising from the payment of the dues in kind and also dilated on the inseparable hardships caused by the absence of uniformity in the paddy measure. His opinion was that, when courts adjudged the decree amounts in litigation, consideration should be given to such items as the amount spent in agriculture, the cost of labour, the quantity of rainfall, the temporary obstacles to cultivation (if any), the conveniences of irrigation, &c. There was no definite rule or law to make court-fees uniform in certain classes of cases between Jenmies and Kudiyans. To remove those and other evils arising from the present chaotic condition of the relations between Kudiyans and Jenmies and to establish cordial relations between them, it was highly necessary that there should be a law which should be passed as early as possible. In conclusion, the Member urged that the Kudiyans should be given the power of returning a member to the Legislative Council in the same manner as the Jenmies especially in view of the new Bill being taken up for consideration at the Council.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly